

# AMERICAN TROOPS EAST OF RHEIMS HELP REPULSE FIVE ATTACKS

countered the shock of the German attack. All circumstances, it is added, point to a favorable outcome of the battle.

## FULL TEXT OF THE FRENCH REPORT.

Following is the text of the report issued by the War Office: "South of the Marne new German forces pushed forward and attacked yesterday and last evening the heights north of St. Agnan and La Chapelle-Monthodon. The enemy succeeded in penetrating into the Bourdonnerie Farm and the battle continues with violence on the slopes and woods immediately south of this point.

"Further east, despite very vigorous attacks, the French held the enemy in the southern outskirts of Bouquigny Wood and at the village of Nesles. The Germans likewise launched a powerful attack in the direction of Mondoisin, on the south side of the Marne southwest of Venteuil, but were thrown back from this locality by a powerful counter attack by the French.

"Between the Marne and Rheims violent combats developed in Courton Wood. A German attack in the region of Vignay broke down completely.

"East of Rheims German local attacks were fruitless, notably in the region of Prunay. A renewed attack by the enemy in the direction of Beaumont, on the south side of the Vesle, southwest of Prunay, suffered a sanguinary repulse. The French positions throughout have been maintained intact."

Gen. von Einem's army, which has been definitely engaged on the German left wing in the Champagne, yesterday delivered five attacks between Sully and Massiges. All the attacks were repulsed with heavy losses. American forces hold some of the positions attacked.

American lines south of the Marne were completely re-established by their counter attacks, which lasted from noon Monday far into the night. To the right of the American positions, the Germans still retain their bridgehead on the south bank. Americans aided the French there by co-operating in the latter's counter attacks, recovering several small villages won from the French.

## RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S FIGHTING

In the fighting yesterday the Americans, with French and Italians, counter-attacked at many points. Striking at the tip of the German advance four miles south of the Marne, the Americans and French have recaptured the villages of St. Agnan and La Chapelle-Monthodon and pushed their lines to the heights dominating the Marne Valley in that region.

It is also reported the Americans, alone, have recaptured Fossey and Crezanzy, where the Germans crossed the river in their first rush.

**GERMANS IN PERIL SOUTH OF MARNE.**  
ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 17 (Associated Press).—Forty-eight hours have sufficed for the holding of the German masses launched in the Crown Prince's offensive on Monday. The enemy units which were turned back from the direction of Paris and are endeavoring to ascend the Marne are being held in check by the French troops.

The position of the German columns which had gained a footing on the south bank of the Marne has become perilous, while to the east of Rheims the German efforts to advance have each time been foiled.

Comparatively slight progress has been made by the enemy on the front west of Rheims, and his hopes of effecting a breach in the line was not realized. The Allied method of defense proved wonderfully efficacious everywhere, resulting in maintaining the armies intact.

## GERMAN ARTILLERY ACTIVE ALL ALONG BRITISH FRONT

Haig's Troops Make Raids in Area East of Amiens and Bring Back Prisoners.

### [BRITISH REPORT]

LONDON, July 17.—Raids carried out last night by the British in the Amiens area, east of Villers-Bretonneux and in the neighborhood of Hulluch, on the front to the north, resulted in the taking of prisoners, the War Office announced to-day.

In the Somme and Ancre sectors, to the northeast of Amiens and in the Arras region, north of the Scarpe, the enemy artillery was active last night. Similar activity was displayed by the Germans' guns in Flanders in the district northeast of Bethune and to the north of Baillieu.

## SERVICE FLAG CARRYING 125 STARS DEDICATED

Brooklyn Block Boasts of Only Three Young Men Still at Home.

A service flag containing 125 stars was dedicated at 5 o'clock last night on Butler Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, Brooklyn. The flag represents the boys of the immediate vicinity of Butler and Baltic Streets who are in the service. The affair was given under the auspices of the Fourth Avenue Mothers' Club, with the cooperation of the only three young men left on the block, Lawrence Mawn, Henry Schumbert and James Sinclair. The block was decorated with the flags of the Allies and Japanese lanterns strung from house to house. Short addresses were made by Sheriff Daniel Griffin and Judge J. G. McMahon. James Kelly sang and St. Vincent's Band provided the music for the dancing, which continued until midnight.

## GERMAN SOCIALISTS BEING INVITED TO INTERNATIONAL MEETING.

AMSTERDAM, July 17.—Vorwarts of Berlin publishes a communication addressed to Camille Huysmans of Belgium, secretary of the Socialist International, by the party executive of the German Social Democracy, repeating the party's willingness to participate in an international conference in a neutral country. The communication adds: "Particularly do we assume that representatives of the American Socialists who always have been present at recent congresses of the Internationale, are being invited."

## U Boat Sinks Norwegian Sailing Ship.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 17.—Word reached here to-day that the Norwegian sailing ship Marosa, 1,852 tons, loaded with coal, had been sunk as sea by a German submarine and that the crew was landed safely at Canoe, Nova Scotia, yesterday.

## WITH 200 WOUNDS OF OWN, AMERICAN SAVED OTHERS

E. M. Hemingway, Ambulance Driver, Helped Italians After Mortar Explosion Crippled Him.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, July 16 (U. S. Associated Press).—Ernest M. Hemingway, of Chicago, formerly on the staff of the Kansas City Star and lately an ambulance driver for the American Red Cross in Italy, has been recommended for the Italian Cross for Valor for bravery in action. While serving at a cannon in the trenches Hemingway suffered two hundred separate wounds by the explosion of a trench mortar, but none of them was dangerous.

## BAKER MAY GO ABROAD.

Intimated Secretary Will Make Another Trip.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—That Secretary of War Baker will make another trip to Europe this year was strongly indicated in official quarters to-day. Baker, himself, refused to discuss the question.

In some quarters, it was believed the Secretary might become President Wilson's personal representative abroad in matters of unifying war aims, peace terms and other international problems. Others suggested his visit would be merely a new inspection tour.

## CREW OF LOST SHIP SAFE.

Thirty-five Americans From George L. Eaton Reach London.

LONDON, July 17.—Thirty-five Americans, constituting the crew of the former Great Lakes steamer George L. Eaton, have arrived in London. The steamer foundered at sea in a storm. They got away in the lifeboats and were rescued some time later by a warship.

The George L. Eaton has previously been reported as having foundered at sea June 23 and her crew as having been saved by a warship.

## AMERICAN TROOPS ANNIHILATE AN ENTIRE GERMAN BATTALION IN BLOW SOUTH OF THE MARNE

Pershing Cables That All Who Were Not Killed or Wounded Were Captured.

### [AMERICAN REPORT]

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Gen. Pershing's communique for Monday, reaching the War Department to-day, is as follows:

"SECTION A.—East of Chateau-Thierry, where the enemy succeeded this morning in crossing the Marne on our front and gaining some ground our troops counter-attacked and drove the enemy back to the Marne, taking 500 prisoners. In the Vosges five French raids attempted by the enemy broke down under our fire."

"Section B.—The counter attack made by the American troops was a complete success. The enemy who had crossed the river near Fossey and had forced back a part of our line was thrown back on the river with severe losses. One battalion was thought to be annihilated, those who were not killed or wounded being captured by our forces. French officers commanding French troops near this point, as well as others belonging to the higher command have expressed great satisfaction concerning the conduct of our forces and the result which they achieved.

"On July 15 in the Hilsenfirst region of the Vosges the enemy attempted to attack our lines on a front of 1,000 yards. After artillery preparation which included the use of trench mortars, they left their lines at 7 o'clock in the morning and commenced to advance through their own wire. A barrage put down promptly by our artillery soon drove them back."

Gen. Pershing's communique dated on Tuesday was as follows: "Section A.—In the course of yesterday's battle American troops east of Rheims co-operated with the French in repulsing the enemy's attack. They maintained their positions at all points and captured a number of prisoners and machine guns. Yesterday morning in the Vosges the enemy attempted, after artillery preparations, to attack our lines on a front of 1,000 yards. The attack broke down under our artillery fire."

## LENINE REPORTED ABOUT TO BREAK WITH THE ALLIES

Czecho-Slovak Forces Occupy Another Town in Siberia.

AMSTERDAM, July 17 (per Wire-less Press).—Premier Lenin is about to break off diplomatic relations with Great Britain and any other Entente power connected with the landing of armed forces on the Murman coast, according to news said to have been received from Moscow by Berlin newspapers.

[A despatch received in London Monday from Moscow by way of Amsterdam reported that American and British troops had occupied the entire Murman coast in Northern Russia. An earlier despatch on the same date said that the Russian Foreign Office had sent to Great Britain a demand that British detachments on the Murman coast be re-embarked without delay. The Allied troops on the Murman coast are there at the express request of the Russian citizens there.]

PEKING, July 15 (By the Associated Press).—The town of Khlutshew, in the southwestern extremity of the Transbaikalian region, has been occupied by the Czecho-Slovak forces, following their capture of Irkutsk.

The Bolsheviks are reported concentrating at Verhennudinsk.

A despatch from Manchuria announces that Gen. Semenov, the anti-Bolshevik leader, has occupied Sharsan with his forces.

LONDON, July 17.—Reports received in Tokyo state that the Bolshevik leaders in the Irkutsk region have taken alarm at the coup executed by the anti-Bolshevik elements at Vladivostok and are preparing to flee toward Mongolia, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Tientsin.

ZURICH, July 17.—A new revolt by peasants in the Ukrainian districts of Kieff and Podolia is under way, according to a despatch from Cracow. Strong detachments of armed peasants are said to have occupied the towns of Lipowec, Taracniachka and Bialoserkien.

Vorwarts Says Bolsheviks Must Expel U. S. Envoy.

AMSTERDAM, July 17.—The Independence Day message of David R. Francis, the American Ambassador at Moscow, to the Russian people, moved the Berlin Vorwarts to the following strong comment: "This is a straight blow in the face of the Soviet Government which can hereafter be under no misapprehension as to what to expect in the present and future from the United States. It is nothing but a blunt, intentional provocation and nothing remains for the Soviet Government but to demand the recall of the Ambassador."

## ITALIAN CAVALRY CLEARS ALBANIAN TOWNS OF ENEMY

Men Dismount and Fight Hand to Hand in Taking One Village.

ROME, July 17.—Italian cavalry continues to harass the Austrians in Albania. It was reported in despatches from Italian headquarters to-day.

A small village near the coast was entirely cleared of the enemy by a cavalry squadron operating alone. A number of prisoners were taken and great quantities of material captured.

The southern edge of the town was defended by machine guns and a few field guns. Cavalrymen rushed the guns, capturing all of them, although many of the Italians had to fight on foot after their horses had been shot.

The cavalrymen pushed on into the town. There they all dismounted and fought from house to house, the Austrians using machine guns and grenades. The whole staff of the Italian squadron was killed, but the others captured the Austrian commander and his staff. The remnants of the enemy fled northward, leaving the streets littered with dead and wounded.

An entire trainload of baggage was captured and a number of prisoners taken. Among the latter were four Viennese café waitresses who were included in the retinue of the Austrian staff.

VIENNA, Tuesday, July 16 (via London).—Repulse of strong Italian attacks on the Italian mountain front is reported in the official statement to-day from Austro-Hungarian Headquarters. The statement reads:

"In the region of Monte Pertica and Monte Solarolo the Italians, after strong bursts of artillery preparation, launched four powerful assaults. They were repulsed partly by our fire and partly in hand to hand combats. The enemy losses in killed were extraordinarily heavy.

"From Albania there is nothing of importance to report."

AMSTERDAM, July 17.—Emperor Charles, says a Vienna telegram, has granted the request of Field Marshal Conrad von Hotzendorf, former Austrian commander in chief and lately in command of the Italian mountain front, that he be relieved of his command.

Gen. Archduke Joseph has been appointed commander of an army group and Cavalry Gen. Prince Alois Schoenberg-Harfenstein commander of an army.

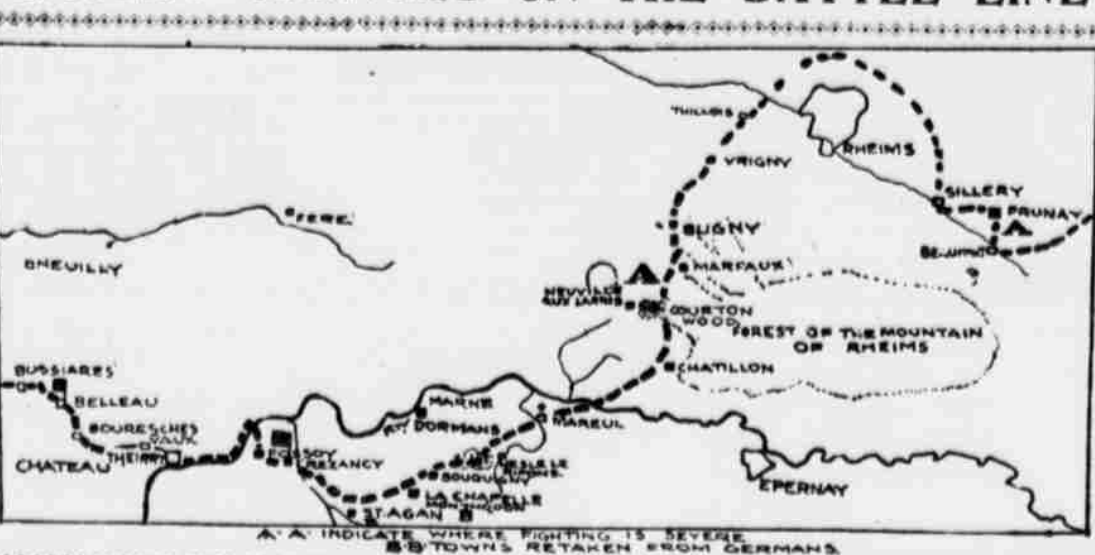
## CANNIBALISM IN RUSSIA.

Famine Threatens to Outdo War Horrors.

TOKIO, July 16.—Several cases of cannibalism have occurred in Russia, which is in the grip of a famine. M. Sneyeff, member of the Moscow Supply Committee, declared in an interview here to-day.

Sneyeff said the famine threatens to outdo the horrors of war. He reported one instance of a woman shooting her children rather than see them starve.

## LATEST CHANGES ON THE BATTLE LINE



The battle line now apparently runs from Vaux southward to Azy, north-eastward along the right bank of the Marne to Chateau-Thierry, thence along the right bank to Courtemont, thence southward across the river to the vicinity of St. Agnan, eastward to La Chapelle-Monthodon, north-eastward across the Marne to Chateau-Thierry, thence eastward and northward to Pourcey, thence northward to Bligny, north-eastward to La Neuville, eastward (north of Rheims) to Betheny, southeastward to Prunay, eastward to Prosnes, north-eastward to the original line at the Sappe River (near Drontheim), thence south-eastward to Souain, eastward to Perthes-la-Hurle, thence sharply north-eastward to the original line and eastward along the original line to Main-de-Massiges.

## ROOSEVELT WENT TO FRANCE WITH THE FIRST U. S. AIR UNIT; DOWNED GERMAN WEEK AGO

Youngest Son of Colonel, Now Believed Slain, Trained at Mineola—Shot Foe Flier Down When Three Attacked Him.

Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt was first mentioned in connection with air fighting in France early this month, when he and other American air scouts had about twenty combats with German flying circuses, in which at least seven enemy planes were brought down.

Lieut. Roosevelt was credited with his first victory July 10, when he brought down a German plane at a height of 5,000 yards eight miles inside the German lines, north of Chateau-Thierry. He saw three planes approaching, and thought they were of his own squadron. They attacked and he fired fifty shots before one of them went down in a nose spin. The two other Germans attacked, but Roosevelt escaped and returned to his field without a scratch on himself or machine.

Lieut. Roosevelt went over with the first United States air unit, having graduated at Mineola as a First Lieutenant in the First Aero Reserve Corps last July. At the time he sailed his brother, Theodore Jr., was a Major, Archie was a Captain on Gen. Pershing's Staff, and Kermit was with the British in the Mesopotamian campaign. His brother-in-law, Dr. Richard Derby, is in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Previous to taking up aviation, Quentin attended the 1916 Plattsburg Camp. On leaving there he received a commission in the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, and was sent into training at Mineola.

Quentin is the youngest of the Roosevelt children. He was born in Washington just before the Spanish War, while his father was organizing the Rough Riders. While Col. Roosevelt was President, Quentin was the joy and life of the White House and, at times, of all Washington.

Even as a small boy he displayed signs of the Roosevelt pluck. He had two pet snakes that received considerable newspaper notice, rode a pony, had a stray dog for a companion, roller-skated all over Washington and had a juvenile romance with a letter carrier's daughter, the written accounts of which amused the capital.

He played clown in children's circuses, was a baseball fan, took a ride in a locomotive from Washington to Philadelphia with his friend the engineer, and in other ways showed his interest in life.

On one occasion, when he displeased his teacher, the President assured her that Quentin had been attending to "the good, old American flag." His favorite playmate was Charlie Taft.

In 1909 he went to Europe with his mother, his brother Archie and sister Ethel. He attended St. Paul's Episcopal School, near Alexandria, Va., for a time and later the Groton School. At Harvard he took a prominent part in athletics in 1915, and was among the 134 Harvard men chosen to take special military training in 1916, but decided to go to Plattsburg instead.

Col. Roosevelt has three more sons in the war. They are: Capt. Archie Roosevelt—Wounded with airplane during fighting on Toul front. Decorated with French War Cross as he lay on operating table.

Major Theodore Roosevelt Jr.—Gassed during fighting at Cantigny. Refused to be cared for until assured Americans had won.

Capt. Kermit Roosevelt—Attached to British expedition in Mesopotamia as motor car commander, but recently obtained transfer to American Expeditionary Force in France.

S. P. C. A. Honored by This Will. Providing in one clause for the killing of three family horses and in another bequeathing the residue of her estate to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the will of Lora M. Hendrickson, of No. 41 Clinton Place, Brooklyn, who died on June 9, was probated to-day. The amount of the estate is not stated. There are several bequests of \$5,000; one to Greenwood Cemetery.

## LEWIS HURT IN AUTOMOBILE ON WAY TO CONVENTION

Candidate for Nomination for Governor Suffers Wrenched Back When Car Skids.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 17.—State Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, one of the candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor of New York, was injured in an automobile accident shortly before noon to-day while en route to the Republican State Convention.

He was rushed to a hotel here. Dr. Calvin S. May of New York who attended him, announced that Mr. Lewis had sustained a "very seriously wrenched back" but that the injury was "not necessarily dangerous."

Harold J. Hinman of Albany, one of the Attorney General's deputies and a candidate for Attorney General on the Lewis ticket, was in the machine, which he owns, with Mr. Lewis, but was uninjured.

The accident occurred about five miles south of this city when the car skidded in turning out to pass another. In the car, besides Mr. Lewis and Mr. Hinman, were Clarence Skuette of Rochester, one of Mr. Lewis' personal workers, and Edward Van Cott, in addition to Mr. Hinman's chauffeur. No one but Mr. Lewis was hurt.

## HERTLING TELLS WHEN BELGIUM WILL BE FREED

Ready to Evacuate When Germany's Colonies Are Restored, Chancellor Says in Interview.

AMSTERDAM, July 17.—Chancellor von Hertling, supplementing his recent Reichstag speech with an interview, declared that Germany is ready to evacuate Belgium when her colonies are restored and the way reopened to the colonies, the Wolff Agency announced to-day.

LONDON, July 17.—German newspapers give prominence to an interesting statement on Belgium by Prof. Hans Delbrueck in the Neues Wiener Journal, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam. The statement reads:

"Germany now will lose nothing by declaring her readiness to evacuate Belgium without conditions and to restate her independence and integrity. Germany has plenty of other safeguards. Belgium is not only a German question—it is a world question. No peace is possible in the world unless Belgium is as free as before the war. Even America has the greatest interest in Belgium. Until Belgium becomes free the world cannot accept even the indirect rule of Germany over her."

First Big Brewery Closes Under Orders to Save Coal.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The first brewery to close under the coal-saving order is the Helm Brewery in East St. Louis, in business 72 years.

## CANDY

Important Mid-Week Extra Special! CHOCOLATE COVERED BUTTER PATTERNS—On Wednesday we will place on some year. This is saving a great deal, we admit, but you'll see that we're not overcharging. The centers are composed of Pure Dairy Butter and contain no artificial flavors. 1 Package of these fine chocolates, 1 Package of our delicious, rich velvety Chocolate. EXTRA SPECIAL for one day only. POUND BOX 25c

Attractive Offerings for Wednesday! ARMY AND NAVY PACKAGES—Send us Candy, it's the candy every boy in the service. "O'f' smokes" we have plenty, but it is hard to get candy. The candy of this week is a morsel of the good, old-fashioned, golden American Candy, composed of purest ingredients, rich, fragrant, velvety. 1 Package of these fine chocolates, 1 Package of our delicious, rich velvety Chocolate. EXTRA SPECIAL for one day only. POUND BOX 1.29

CHOCOLATE COVERED MALLOW PLANTATIONS—The foundation of this week is a morsel of the good, old-fashioned, golden American Candy, composed of purest ingredients, rich, fragrant, velvety. 1 Package of these fine chocolates, 1 Package of our delicious, rich velvety Chocolate. EXTRA SPECIAL for one day only. POUND BOX 39c

GEN. CROZIER TO BOSTON. WASHINGTON, July 17.—Major Gen. Crozier, former Chief of Ordnance, has been chosen for command of the North-eastern Department, with headquarters at Boston. By special Executive act Crozier was made a Major General of the line in order that transfer could be accomplished.